

AN INJURED WIFE

**Mrs. Amanda Schultz Delivers a
Curtain Lecture.**

[Translated from the German for this paper.]

PATIENCE? I
hear his step.
He is coming up.

the stoop. Now he is fumbling around with the key hunting for the keyhole. A nice state of indignation is in the man's mind in most probably. I wish I had never been born, but I was not open in my mouth. Not one syllable shall he hear. I wish to treat him with silent contempt. "Yes, just as I am."

expected. He has laid him down in the bed without even saying good evening. Well, I have never been insulted as badly as that in my life. And what a snub to me! I am not a woman that is am. What's that? You ask what I am going on so about? And I was once fool enough to believe that what a woman of my rank and position, decent, deluded creature that I was, but you never deceived my dear, good mother. She always warned me against you."

"She sized you up at the start. She always said you were no good. What? You say you are sorry that my mother said that? That makes no sense at all. That is a nice thing to say to your wife, and the mother of your children, but what do you care about my feelings as a girl as you go to the theatre and beer saloons with your charming and nice companion, Piependeckel? He is a boon companion for a respectable married man to associate with. He has no money on him as if you owned a bank and had no responsibilities whatever.

"You say you only loaned him two dollars. That makes no sense at all. He who is not saving in small things will be wasteful in larger affairs; but I don't believe a word you say. If you say two dollars he must have had at least. If it hadn't been for the little bit of money I got from my mother when I married you we would all be in the poor house. I would have had the poor children. The money that you squander on Piependeckel would have bought them decent clothes, but now they will be rusty and ragged."

and have the finger of scorn pointed at them by children whose fathers do not lavish their money on Piepdeckel. Poor children, I feel so sorry for them, but it is not my fault that their father wastes his substance on vagabonds like Piepdeckel. Yes, I say it again, Piepdeckel *is* a vagabond, and those who associate with him are no better. O, yes, Piepdeckel can get all the money he wants, but your poor, devoted wife

"What! You advise me not to go until it stops raining as I might get my feet wet in my old shoes. Well, I like that. That corresponds with what my mother told me I had to expect from you when I married you. You don't want me to get sick because then you would have to pay the doctor the money that goes to Piepdeckel.

"Just keep on flinging yourself around. Just swear and go on. You will not hear a word of reproach from me; but you must not suppose I don't know why you go to the beer saloon. I know about the bar-maid. I know even that."

"You say I must know a lot. O, yes, you want to change the conversation. You don't care to talk about the barmaid. You prefer to talk to her. What's that? You say you can't fire her out into the street when you go to the saloon. That's some more impudence; but I'll have you know, Charles Augustus,

that you can't bulldoze me, bar-maid or no bar-maid. As the poet Schiller wrote, I am no slave even if I do wear chains. What? You say that Schiller also wrote that some women were hyenas. So you compare me with a snake. What's that? Bull-headed. You say that the thick-

I'm all mixed. You say that I'm thinking of a hydra. Worse and worse. I suppose that young lady who brings you your beer at the saloon is no hydra? She does not try to reform you by kindness and gentle words, as I do. She does not darn your stockings, but then she is a barkeeper, not a dark-eyed sister.

"Well, I declare. Just as I was going to get in a word edgeways he begins to snore. Well, I'll wait until to-morrow, then he will have to hear what I've got to say. Now I am a hyena—aawhile ago I was a hyena, but I don't."

I was his turtle dove. Just wait until to-morrow." ALEX E. SWEET.

Answered Correctly.

Uncle Jake—I stick on to it, Cunnel.

'at dere's nothin' at hasn't a reason fer it if you'll only steddyy it out. Fact is, 'at nigh on to any question kin be answered afo' it's axed, perwidin' you set yo' mind on to it.

Colonel Ipton—Uncle Jacob, I'll test that right off. Now why is that bell ringing?

Uncle J. (after a moment's deep thought)—Well, sah, ef my intel-

leeshules ain't adrift on de ocean of on-
belief, an' seein' as it are not dinnah-
time by a houah yit, it's 'cause some
fool is a-shakin' of de handle of it.

—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Baking

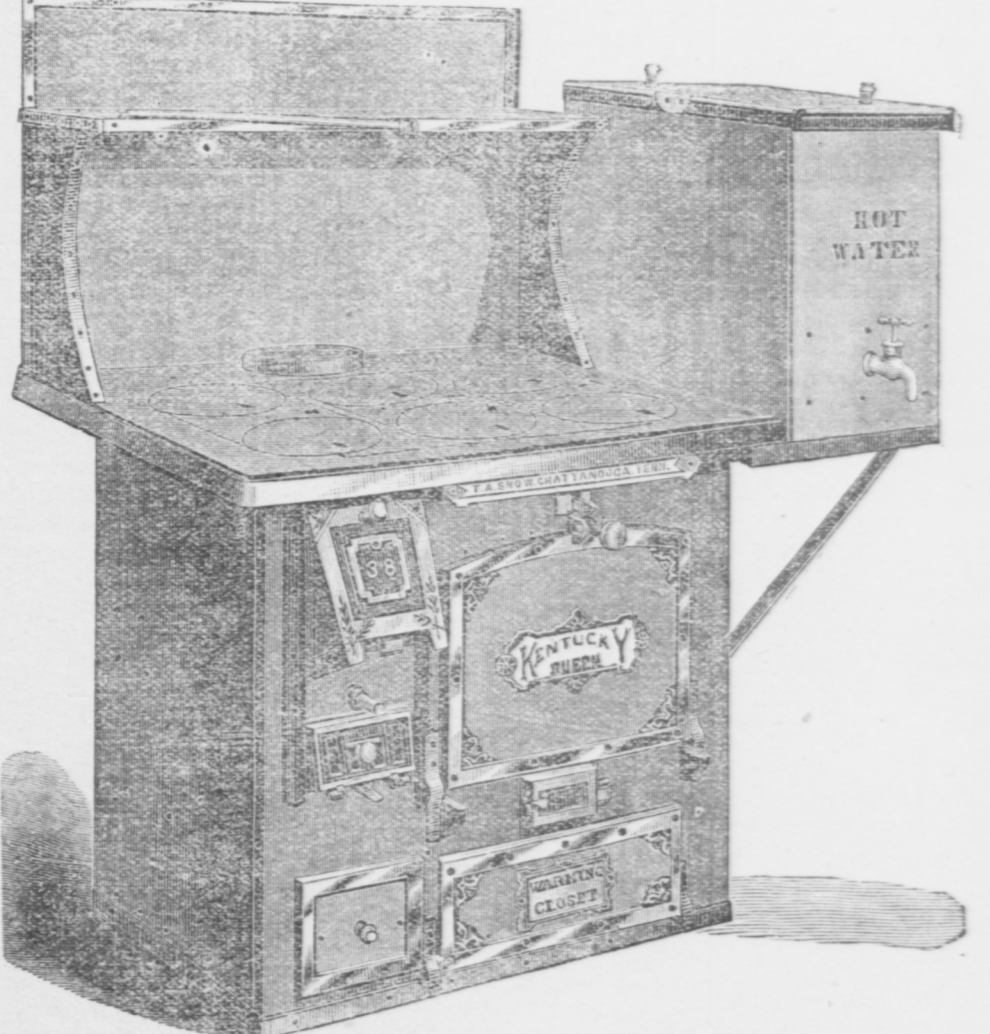
Baking Powder

POWDER

TELY PURE

OLIVER PLOWS!

△ FARMING IMPLEMENTS. △



△ OLD HICKORY WAGONS. △

— FOR SALE BY —

SHACKELFORD & GENTRY,

— DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF —

Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, House Furnishing Goods.

BLACKSMITHS' AND WAGON MAKERS' TOOLS AND MATERIAL.

Roofing and Guttering. Workers in Sheet Metal of All Kinds.

RICHMOND, KY. March 19, 1890.

40-

CARRIAGES, P. & H.
NEW BUGGIES,
NEW PHETONS,
NEW CARRIAGES,
NEW SURRIES,
NEW SULKIES.

My vehicles are all new and of the latest patterns. They are for sale at the most reasonable terms. If you want a vehicle, come and see me, and I won't go home without one.

5- JOHN DONELSON.

FOR SALE!

SWISS COTTAGE, 5 rooms, lot 40x120 to 10 foot alley; Orchard Street—new.
 QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE, 5 rooms, 35x120 to 100 foot alley; Hallie Irvine of Orange Street.
 TWO FRAME DWELLINGS—new, 5 rooms each, Hilldale Avenue; elegant lots, all well finished.
 TURNER ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS, 15x150 feet; separate or as a whole, on this Street.
 THREE GOOD BUILDING LOTS, Walnut Street, Pople's addition, 15x120 feet—each.
 For prices on any of the above, inquire of MRS. E. W. WIGGINS, 48-

South Downs for Sale!

I have a lot of No. 1 Southdown rams for sale.

6- JOHN P. WAGERS.

POWERS & HAGAN
 COR. MAIN AND FIRST STS.,
RICHMOND, - - KENTUCKY.

solicit a share of your trade.
 They keep

DRUGS, BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
PERFUMES,
SOAPS, DYES,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes,

and every thing else in the Drug-gist and Sundry line.

Smith's Syrup of Black Cohosh
 for coughs and colds a specialty. Keep a bottle on hand for the winter's use. We wish also to remind our patrons that our immense stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS
 is now arriving from the eastern markets, and will be opened for your inspection about December 10th. Come and see these exceedingly nice goods.

39-29.

C. T. WELLS & CO.
The Only Coal Yard in Town.

Only a square from the Court-house. You don't have to send away out to the depot.

Coal Delivered to any Part of Town.

Soft Coal and Anthracite,
Nut and Lump Coal.

Now open at Myers' old lumber yard, next to Second Presbyterian church. Quickest delivery in town. Lowest prices. Try us.

29- C. T. WELLS & CO.

For Sale or Rent!

I desire to sell or rent privately the large two-story

STORE HOUSE,
 situated on a good corner lot in Elliott, Ky., known as the Hogan property. (22) H. H. COLYER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against G. W. Willis, or against Stockton & Willis, are hereby notified to present same to me properly verified for payment, on or before December 1st, 1890, or the same will be barred.

J. B. WILLIS, Trustee.
 22-24.

FARLEY!

One of the oldest houses in Kentucky; keeps a variety of WROUGHT IRON for blacksmiths; WHEELS, SPOKES, RIMS and other supplies for wagon-makers. Best makes of FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Fine lot of GUNS and AMMUNITION. Headquarters for FIELD SEEDS. LINE of HARDWARE and best brands of STAPLE GROCERIES. SALT, LIME and CEMENT.

Come to the house where your fathers and grandfathers bought their goods half a century ago.

W. L. FARLEY, Successor to John Farley.

CAUTION W. L. Douglas Shoes are his name and price stamped on every pair. \$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.50 \$1.00 \$0.50

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain. The excellence and wearing qualities of these shoes cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsement of the thousands of satisfied customers.

Sold by Jack Freeman.

WE KEEP TINWARE, STOVES, HARDWARE For Sale. Our Goods are of excellent quality and our PRICES REASONABLE.

Repairing of Tinware at Low Rates.

—A SPECIALTY OF— Bridgeforth Cooking and Heating Stoves.

CLAUDE SMITH & CO. THROUGH-CAR LINE

MACKINAC! Commencing July 1st, there will be established a through line of first-class Vessel Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars daily between Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac City, and all principal resorts of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, via the C. H. & D. R. R. and Michigan Central to Mackinac.

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam & Gas Fitting. All orders promptly filled and work guaranteed. And all gas pipe used to be of the right size according to the regulations of the Water and Light Commission.

ROCK BOTTOM RATES. BURNAM & HUME.

THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST AMERICAN COMPANIES. NORTH AMERICA, SPRINGFIELD, CONNECTICUT, PENNSYLVANIA, NIAGARA, GERMANIA, MERCHANTS.

ROCK BOTTOM RATES. BURNAM & HUME.

Don't forget our office is at the Farmers National Bank.

B. & H.

THE HAPPY GLEANERS. THANKSGIVING SONG.

Published through The American Press Association.

Music by R. GRAHAM HARVEY.

1. The village bell the hour proclaims, The morning shines, how fair! The children all, and care-free dames, To the land-rod true-ly has his rent, The far-mer reaps his grain; But still a pit-tance God has sent The TENOR.

2. Still, round the year we'll bear in mind How much to Him we owe Who-e'er provides that we may find—We

you-der fields re- pair.... Then a-glean-ing we will go, Then a-glean-ing we will go; Each poor-est to main-tain.... Then a-glean-ing, etc.

11 reap as we shall sow, Then a-glean-ing we will go, we will go, Then a-glean-ing we will go; Each

grateful feels To Him who deals Supplies to high and low; Then a-glean-ing we will go, Then a-glean-ing we will

grateful feels To Him who deals Supplies to high and low; Then a-glean-ing we will go, we will go, Then a-glean-ing we will

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slightly went away leaving them alone. Camp Freedom is only a memory now to "Mother Crane" and her son. They looked their last on it when the morning after that sorrowful night's action. They turned their tear-stained faces toward the far West of the Pacific slope and began life anew, lamenting the mistakes of the past and atoning for it by the good and true lives they led in the future, the mother, with no grievous fault of her own to atone for, helping her son to make atonement for his own. —Zenias Dane, in Drake's Magazine.

CHAMP HEATON.

The Story of His Western Trip in Search of Wealth.

HAMP HEATON, large of build, pompous in bearing, loud in voice, and self-assertive in manner, was dressed in a hickory shirt, the sleeves of which were rolled up above his elbows, brown overalls, no shoes on his feet and a battered old straw hat on his head.

He sat on the back porch of Pap Raper's store at Middleton's Station. It was the afternoon of a hot July day; and as the black and white clouds of a bank of passing clouds, when they were not on the back porch of Pap Raper's store, they were on the back porch of Pap Raper's store.

He was told that it was. "Can you find the way to the Heaton farm?"

"Wall," said Pap Raper, "which Heaton farm do you mean? There's several of 'em about here."

"I think," said the stranger, "that the man I want to see is known as Uncle Billy Heaton."

"Wall," volunteered the old store-keeper, "he lives 'bout half a mile from here if you go 'cross the fields; if you go round the road it's a little more'n a mile, I guess."

"I think I can find the way," said the stranger, and he at once started off in the direction which had been pointed out to him.

In a day or two it was the all-absorbing topic of the conversation of the neighborhood that Champ Heaton had come back and would again be with him "dead loads" of money.

That fall, however, found Champ "down" for wheat" as usual on his father's farm. He had been down for wheat, and he had been down for wheat.

To-day, if you will, I will show you the place where Champ Heaton was when he was a boy. It is a Scotchman this time that is trying to milk cows by machinery.

From the Kilmaron Standard comes an account of a patent milking device by one Murchison. The apparatus, briefly described, is as follows: An air-pump at one end of the cow stable is connected with an iron pipe which runs along over the shoulders of the cows high enough to be out of reach. Over each cow is a branch of rubber tube which connects with a closed milk pail. When in use the milk pail is swung underneath the animal and strapped to it by a broad band over the loins. The top of the milk pail terminates in a neck, from which radiates four rubber tubes ending in little cups which fit on the teats of the animal to be milked.

Each teat-cup is provided with a stop-cock. When the milk pail is swung placed and the teat-cups attached, the stop-cocks are opened and the air exhausted by moving the lever of the air-pump. At once, four little jets of milk, pulsating with each beat of the animal's heart, begin to flow, and in eight or ten minutes the udder is empty. One attendant is supposed to manage several machines.

The inventor claims that by this method the natural milking of the cow by the calf is imitated. So much for a description of the machine. The leading question is: Will it work satisfactorily? We have been told that the suction of the air-pump will pull the milk from the udder if the vacuum pressure continues after the quarter has been emptied. To avoid this, the stop-cocks are turned before the milk is quite all drawn. It is useless to have one attendant for each machine, for then he might as well do the milking himself. Since the milk flow is not usually equal from the different quarters of the udder we cannot see how an attendant can always be on hand to turn the stop-cocks just at the right time. A single milk pail now and then would bring more trouble than the whole system is worth. There have been many milking machines put on the market, and all have failed. Ingenious as is this Scotch device we fear it must go the way of all the others and hand-milking continue. Unfortunately it is, yet some processes in our agriculture seem incapable of being satisfactorily shortened by machinery. —Breeder's Gazette.

Handy Derrick. We are indebted to the Farm Journal for the following description and a handy derrick for farmers use. It is designed to facilitate the tedious work of pulling up a well, or a cistern, by completely doing away with the heavy, straining work of lifting. It is cheaply constructed of three heavy sticks thirteen feet long. The roller for windlass is four feet between bearings and three inches in diameter, and can be either constructed at home, or what is better, turned from good, sound maple or other strong material at some shop. Any blacksmith can make the hooks, bolts, etc. Two pulleys and about twenty feet of three-fourths inch rope will be required. The derrick can be easily raised for skimming or dressing.

Little Roger.—What makes you walk lame, Uncle John? Uncle John.—There was an accident on the bridge-to-day and I got caught in the jam.

Little Roger.—I got caught in the jam once and walked lame for a week. —Puck.

Bricks Were Scarce. "Jimmy," said a visitor at the Jay-entist, "how is your papa going to build his house? He has no bricks coming to the city now."

"Oh," replied Jimmy, "mamma says papa brings home a brick in his hat every night. —Munsey's Weekly.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY! RAMSEY & FIFE

RICHMOND, KY. NEXT SESSION OPENS Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1890.

THREE COLLEGES—Fourteen Departments of Study.

Classical, Scientific and Letters Courses

Leading to Bachelor (B. A., B. S. and B. L.) Degrees. Also Commercial and Elective Courses.

A full faculty of able and experienced men, each a specialist in his department. Attendance, last session 326, from 25 States and Territories.

New Gymnasium. More than \$100,000 added to the endowment last year. Expenses moderate, \$175 to \$420 for tuition, board, washing and servant's attention.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Prof. R. L. Pulliam, M. A., Principal, and two assistants, give undivided attention to the thorough instruction and discipline of pupils.

The new Gymnasium contains a large study hall, cased with single desks, convenient recitation rooms, and all the equipment of a first-class training school. Careful attention given to physical training. Students have access to the gymnasium and go through daily drills under the direction of a Professor.

Oratorical drill throughout the year. For further particulars or catalogue apply to L. H. BLANTON, Chancellor.

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, in fact everything kept in a first-class store. We call especial attention to our suits of

at \$12.50. Afterward Custom-Made Boots and Shoes below cost, and other custom-made brands of Shoes, all very cheap. A splendid line of all kinds of Shirts, Over and Under, from 15c. to \$2.50—below cost. We sell the best 5 and 10 cent Handkerchiefs and Hosiery in the city. Ladies' White Party Kid Gloves, 35 to 40 cents. Crashes from 35 to 10 cents per yard less than cost. Good Calico Cost, Challies 4 and 5 cents less than cost. Nice Lace Bed Sets \$12.50. Lace Curtains—a big line and cheap—and Curtain Poles. Comforts. A good line of Gents' Pants to close out, 50 to 75 cents below cost. Overalls 35 cts. Don't buy your

until you see ours. We will have in a few days the finest line of best fitting Cloaks in Richmond, and we have many other special bargains in goods. If you will come and look we will be glad to show you all through the stock.

CLOAKS

REPAIRING

Promptly done and in a workmanlike manner.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

Don't forget the place—next door to the Post-office, Richmond, Ky.

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SETTING DIAMONDS

AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

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SETTING DIAMONDS

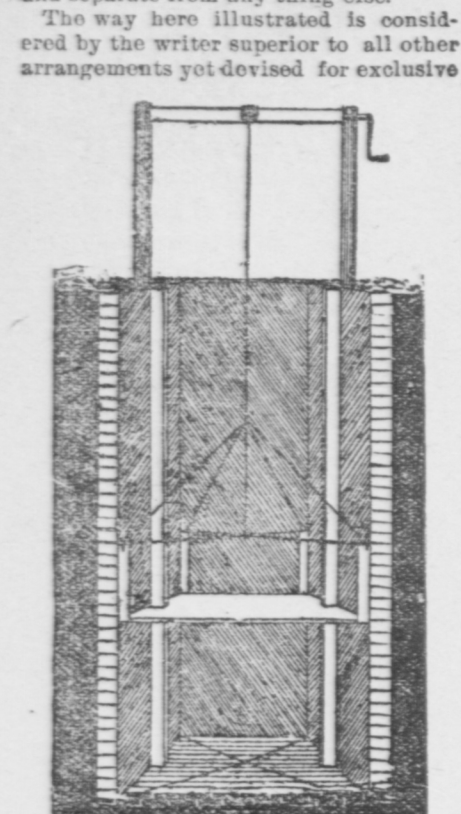
AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

A DAIRY VAULT.

It is Clean, Cool and Cheap—It is Also Easily Constructed.

In summer is the time of year when the housewife's dairy vault is most needed. It is a place where milk, cream and butter, at the right temperature—fresh, sweet and palatable. Not every one can have a cellar, and as a rule a cellar is not a proper place in which to keep dairy products, for they are all great absorbers of whatever impurities there may be in the surrounding atmosphere. By taking in these impurities or germs, an avenue is opened by which malarial diseases are conveyed into the system of those using them. There are several methods by which milk and butter can be kept in excellent condition, and separate from any thing else.

The way here treated is considered by the writer superior to all other arrangements yet devised for exclusive



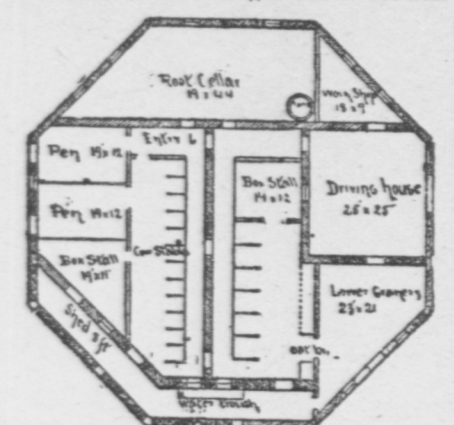
A SUMMER DAIRY VAULT.

It is made as follows: Select a cool spot with good soil drainage, and excavate four feet square to a depth of eight or ten feet. Construct the bottom and

A GOOD BARN PLAN.

It is Octagonal in shape and is designed to Do Away with Some Other Buildings That are Commonly Used.

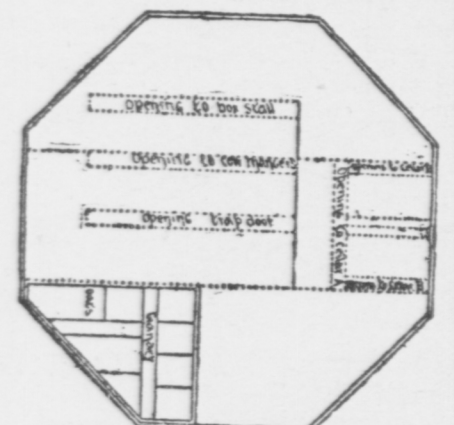
This octagonal barn has many good points. It is a well-known fact that a circular wall will enclose a larger space than the same amount of wall placed in any other shape. This barn is 36 feet on each side, giving a capacity of 6,257 square feet to each floor. This makes a large barn, but a general purpose barn must necessarily do away with some other buildings which are commonly used. A barn 156x26 feet would give nearly the same amount of room as this one, but would require 184 feet more wall; one 125x30, giving about the same room, would require 62 feet of extra wall. The barn used here would hold a barn 60x30 and a driving house 28x24 and then we would have a trifling over two-fifths, or not quite one-half as much room as with the octagonal barn. As will



be seen, the sizes of the apartments of irregular shape are given by striking the average of the two uneven sides.

The horses may be taken to the stable, either by a door from the rear of the barn, or by a door from the front. On removing the harness it may be hung in the closet with doors tightly closed. The horse stable gives room for the horses and for the farm of 100 acres, and leaves the box stall for colts, mares and foals, etc. A small stall for a cow, in a corner of the stable is filled by a door from the barn, as fast as the cows are fed. The bottom of the bins in the granary upstairs should slant toward the center and be provided with a spout for each one, under which the fanning-mill may be placed in the lower granary, thereby saving labor in cleaning the grain. The lower granary may also be used for commercial fertilizers, etc.

The hog-pen should be entirely inclosed by walls of some kind to isolate the hogs as much as possible. The basement has a stone wall between the horses and cows, across the collar and around the drive-house, but a suitable number of strong posts would answer, and be cheaper than the walls. If walls were placed in front of the horse and cow stalls they would leave a wide entry between. Any of the pens or box stalls could be divided into two or more parts, if necessary, by simply



using post or two and bars. Although the basement should be banked at the north side, space should be left at the windows to admit light.

In the plan for the barn floor, the openings marked B admit roots, while the openings marked C are for the hay and straw. The hay should be framed so a team and wagon may pass around it on the floor. Have as few inside posts as possible and no "dead-end" to interfere. By this arrangement the barn could be filled with few hands, the east-drive door only being left empty, and this could have a move over. The hay and straw should be moved away so there will be free passage to the feed-bunks after threshing, if not before. In the meantime a space could be left at the south end of each opening, from which the fodder could be carried to the horse stalls. The openings for the fodder should be covered by trap doors with hinges and rings, each door being just long enough to be easily lifted by the driver. The fodder should remain below with receding heads, the picture of distress—to those who have sympathy with the vile thistle. The brown or rusty coating to the under side of the leaves is due to a vast multitude of spores. These spores which are not designed for the spread of the disease, and when they fall upon healthy plants induce disease, and in time the unfortunate plant becomes rusted. That the rust is not with care there is no doubt; that it hibernates in the underground parts of the host in winter seems beyond question.



each angle to allow turning. Ventilators convey damp and foul air from the cellar up at each side of each post and through the roof. The implements could be stored on the barn floor above the workshop.

The water from the whole of the roof should be carried into a tank into the cellar about two feet from the ground. Provide it with a tap and let a pipe lead in front of it all the stock and to the trough in the middle to let the liquid manure drain to the bottom of the straw-stack. —Frank Howell, in Farm and Home.

WHEAT SMUT.

Best Method of Treating It with Hot Water.

The hot water treatment, when properly carried out, is quite effective. It is as good, says Farm and Home, as the copper sulphate solution without injuring the seed, as the latter often does. This hot water treatment consists in immersing the seed in infected water for a few minutes in scalding water. The water must be hot enough to kill the smut spores, but the immersion must not bring enough to injure the germ within the seed-coat. If the water is at a temperature of 125 degrees, the seed should be immersed for fifteen minutes. The temperature of the water must vary but little from 125 degrees, in no case rising higher than 128 degrees, and falling below 120 degrees. To preserve these conditions when treating large quantities of seed, the following suggestions are offered: Provide two large vessels, as two kettles over a fire, or boilers on a cook-stove, the first containing warm water at 110 degrees to 120 degrees and the second scalding water at 125 degrees. The first is to warm the seed preparatory to dipping it into the second. When it is done it will be difficult to keep the water in the second vessel at the proper temperature. The seed to be treated must be first placed in a barrel, or other large vessel filled with water, and stirred until all the grains are wet. The smutty and imperfect grains will rise to the top and must be skimmed off. The grain may remain in the water from fifteen to thirty minutes. Then it must be removed and placed, half a bushel at a time, in a vessel that will allow free entrance and exit of water on all sides. For this purpose a bushel basket made of heavy wire netting, say twelve meshes to the inch, or an iron mesh could be made of

a trifling cost, over which the wire netting could be stretched. This would allow the water to pass freely, and yet prevent the passage of the seed. A gunny bag sack might be used instead of the wire basket if more convenient. Now dip the basket of seed in the first vessel. After a moment lift it, and when the water has mostly ceased, plunge it into the water again, repeating the operation several times. The object of the lifting and plunging, to which might be added also a rotary motion, is to bring every grain in contact with hot water. Less than a minute is growing cooler, pour in hot water until it is at 125 degrees again. If it should rise higher than 125 degrees, add small quantities of cold water. This is the most effective method of keeping the proper temperature, and requires only the addition of two small vessels—one for cold and the other for boiling water. The basket of seed should be kept in its immersion, be lifted, and then plunged and agitated in the manner described above, and the operation repeated from eight to ten times during the immersion, which should be continued fifteen minutes. In this way every part of the seed will be subjected to the action of the scalding water. Immediately after its removal dash cold water over it or plunge into cold water, and then spread it on a clean cloth or tarpaulin in the sun to dry. Treat another lot in the same way until all the seed has been disposed of. In this way the following precaution should be observed: Never allow the temperature to fall below 110 degrees, nor to exceed 129 degrees Fahrenheit.

Duration of Bath—Never less than thirty seconds for the first and second dressings. The whole body, with the exception of the head, to be completely immersed during that time. The head to be immersed on the sheep being placed in and taken out of the bath. Never allow the sheep to be exposed to rain for at least one day after dressing.

CANADA THISTLES.

Prospects of Their Destruction by a Natural Enemy.

The Canada thistle is a pest which has become a serious problem in many parts of the country. It is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant. It is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant. It is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant.

It is therefore with much delight that an enemy is announced upon the dreaded thistle that may work the downfall of the pest. The thistle is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant. It is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant.

One of the most interesting points in connection with this enemy to the thistle and friend of man is the fact that it is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant. It is a very hardy plant, and its roots are very deep. It is a very common plant, and it is a very destructive plant.

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SCAB IN SHEEP.

Remedies Used in Australia to Cure This Dread Disease.

On this subject an Australian correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette writes to that paper as follows: As Australia is the only sheep country which has effectively stamped out scab in sheep, it may well be permitted me to offer advice on the subject to other countries. I enclose copy of instructions issued by me to my staff of inspectors for the dressing of sheep. These are insisted on by the governments of each of the Australian colonies and have never been known to fail.

The scab and sulphur cure is equally efficacious with that of the sulphur and lime cure, but the latter is preferred for the reason that it is much cheaper and is more easily prepared. You will notice that we insist on using the dip at a high temperature. The reason for this is that we find that actual experiment that whereas the scab acarus will live for some minutes in the mixture when cold, it succumbs in about forty seconds when the temperature is 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

Either one or the other of the following preparations must be used in dressing imported or infected sheep. You may use either of them.

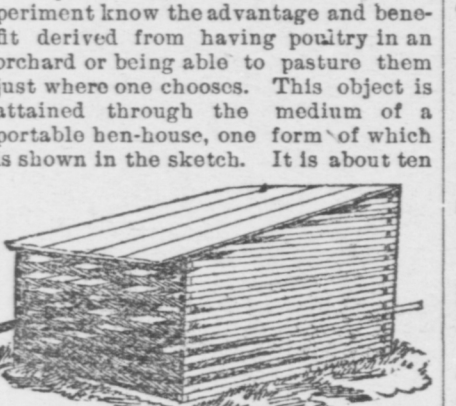
Quantities.—One pound of sound leaf tobacco and one pound of sulphur or one pound of flowers of sulphur to five gallons of water.

Mode of Preparation.—Infuse the tobacco the night previous to dipping by boiling the water and adding the tobacco in a proportion not exceeding one pound of water to one pound of tobacco. Allow the infusion to stand all night in the boiler well covered over. Mix the bath with hot water to the desired heat and strength in the morning. Thoroughly mix the sulphur with the hand in a bucket or other vessel with them to the consistency of gruel before putting it in the bath, and keep it well stirred before immersing the sheep, so as to keep all the particles of sulphur aloft.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE BATH.—Temperatures.—Never allow the temperature to fall below 110 degrees, nor to exceed 129 degrees Fahrenheit. Duration of Bath.—Never less than thirty seconds for the first and second dressings. The whole body, with the exception of the head, to be completely immersed during that time. The head to be immersed on the sheep being placed in and taken out of the bath. Never allow the sheep to be exposed to rain for at least one day after dressing.

A PORTABLE HENNETRY.

Only those who have tried the experiment know the advantage and benefit derived from having poultry in an enclosure or being able to pasture them just where one chooses. This object is attained through the medium of a portable hen-house, one form of which is shown in the sketch. It is about ten



feet long and five wide and is provided with stationary perches. One side is made of wire netting, and the other is made of wood. It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure.

It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure. It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure. It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

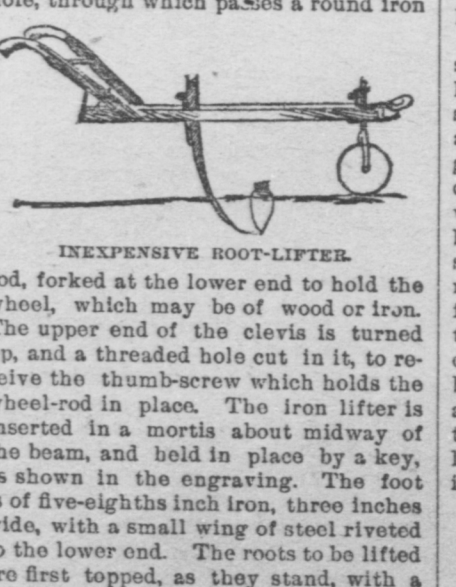
Asparagus, which is asparagus forced in the sun, is said to be very troublesome in winter. If you have a choice ornamental tree, remember that it needs water as much as any other plant. Cucumbers before they are ripe and put them away to ripen and see if they are not of better flavor.

The consumer pays for potatoes these days and will likely continue to pay for them. If you have a choice ornamental tree, remember that it needs water as much as any other plant.

It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure. It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure. It is a very portable structure, and it is a very useful structure.

HOME-MADE ROSE-LIFTER.

The accompanying engraving is so clear that it scarcely needs explanation. The beam is of the clearest wood, and is half by three and a half inches, and five feet long, to which the handles are bolted and braced. In front is an inch hole, through which passes a round iron



rod, forked at the lower end to hold the roses, which may be of wood or iron. The upper end of the beam is turned up, and a threaded hole cut in it, to receive the thumb-screw which holds the beam in place. The iron lifter is inserted in a mortar about midway of the beam and held in place by a key, as shown in the engraving. The foot is of the clearest wood, three inches wide, with a small wing screw at the lower end. The roses to be lifted are first stepped, as they stand, with the foot of the lifter, and then are turned into one. This leaves the foot free to work without obstruction.

GEORGE BENTON, of Dexter, Washington County, Mich., says the Farmer of that State has a golden russet apple tree in his orchard that is ten feet in circumference two feet above ground, the branches spreading fifty-four feet. Height of tree, thirty-nine feet. The tree is still productive, bearing nearly every year.

A WOMAN'S FINE.

Mrs. Snodgrass—I should think the cinnamon bark would be the easiest to

THIS YEAR'S CROPS.

The Yield Compared With That of Last Year.

The corn crop will be between four and five bushels more to the acre than last year, according to that very conservative authority, the American Agriculturist. This is a falling off of fully one-fourth of the last year's enormous production, and means that the highest prices now current must be well sustained. Wheat is also a comparatively small crop at home and abroad, while oats are a poorer crop than for several years, and prices must be higher. Potatoes will also be a short crop, the acreage having been reduced in the West, and drought having cut the yield throughout the Middle and Western States. A fair crop of apples is promised for New England and the Provinces, but as the crop is blighted in Ireland and Scotland, the foreign supply will be small, and prices will be high. Corn is an excellent crop, and will doubtless somewhat exceed last year's production of seven million bushels. But the demand is so active that the better prices paid for last year's crop should be sustained under a judicious system of marketing. The larger fruits, except grapes, are exceedingly scarce, apples being nearer a total failure than ever before known. There is about half a crop of apples in the Annapolis valley, N. less than that in the Ontario apple belt, hardly ten per cent of a yield in the commercial orchards along Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie and Huron, a fair crop on the Pacific slope, but a phenomenal yield in a comparatively small area about Kansas City. The almost total failure of apples in New York State and Michigan, and the poor crop abroad, means four or five dollars per barrel for choice winter fruit in the leading Eastern markets and but a small surplus for export at any price. Peaches are a failure, while pears and plums are better crops than for several years, and the country over, except on the Pacific slope and in small and scattered localities. Beef, cattle and hogs are less in number than for two years, and with the short grain crops bees and pork must command fair prices.—Farm and Home.

SALTED VS. UNSALTED BUTTER.

A Dairyman's Ideas as to the True Test of a Cow's Excellence.

In recent issues of your valuable paper I find several large butter tests of Holstein-Friesian cows reported—one going over thirty-four pounds for one test, and another over thirty pounds for two tests for accurate comparison with yields of cattle of other breeds is almost destroyed by their being given in unaltered butter.

A long experience in dairying and comparison of several hundred reports of butter tests have taught me that the only safe and reliable basis of comparison is that of butter salted one ounce to the pound and worked out ready for market. In very rare instances unsalted butter gains in weight by the addition of salt and the extra working. Nineteen times out of twenty it loses—and the loss may be as much as one-third of the gross weight. I recall one instance—the official test of a Jersey cow—when a public sale of butter was held, made finally by twenty-two pounds twelve ounces of marketable butter, while the public sale of the cow owned the cow informed me of inferior quality. In an experiment of my own with two samples of butter churned on successive days, the first sample was some cows, one lost about 4 per cent, by salting, the other about 15 per cent. The latter was the worse of the two.

What the public want to know concerning any breed of dairy cattle, or the cows that are put forward to represent it is the exact amount of merchantable butter that they will produce in winter, if their yield is stated only in unsalted butter this cannot be ascertained. By the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club the yield must be stated first in butter as it comes from the churn, the amount of salt to be added is fixed at one ounce to the pound, and the butter is then to be thoroughly worked and the result stated in butter ready for market. If our Holstein-Friesian friends will adopt the same rule we can compare yields more satisfactorily.—Campbell Brown, in Breeder's Gazette.

RYE AS HOG FOOD.

He thinks "hogging" is the Best Method of Feeding.

John M. Jamison, Roxwell, O., writes to the Orange Journal Farmer: For more than a quarter of a century we have used, or been familiar with the use of rye for hog feed. It was formerly the custom with members of our family, where they had a field to seed to grass, to sow about five pecks of rye to the acre—sometimes at the last corn plowing, at others after the corn was cut, having successfully sown it as late as the 10th of November. The timothy seed was sown in the fall, and clover in the spring. The rye was usually hogged down. There was an easy way to keep up the fertility of the land, the early sown furnishing a large amount of succulent fall, winter and spring pasture for the hogs. There is no better winter pasture for them; it has no tendency to scour the animals like fresh and succulent grass.

To get the best good of rye by hogging it should be straw broken, so the grain may soften by lying on the ground. Whole dry rye is very poor hog feed, as the animal will not eat it sufficiently to make it digest properly. A field without any grass in it is however of little value; to add in such a case a few pecks of clover to the abundance of grass-clover is the most desirable.

No danger need be apprehended from the hogs, as they are often fed by lying on the ground. We do not attach much value to whole rye soaked, as it will be voided without the grain being broken. Hogging rye is a splendid way to prepare stock for a finish for market on new corn, putting the hogs on the rye as soon as ripe and letting them remain there until the new corn is ready, when a few weeks' feeding will put them in the best market condition.

Ground rye, made into slop, makes splendid feed for growing and fattening hogs; but when used alone for slop it must not be ground fine, as it is sticky and unpleasant to handle; but if the grain is well broken or crushed, this difficulty is obviated, for when mixed with bran it is easily handled. We have often used ground rye alone for slop, but have never had any of the run of the pasture. This is necessary, for the rye is too rich in carbohydrates to make a complete ration; for hogs confined to close quarters, bran should be mixed with the rye. Hogging rye appears to be falling into disuse, I think largely because of the expense of the lands can be speedily built up by growing rye and clover, and hogging both.

LIVE STOCK HINTS.

Good, nice fat cattle will bring the feeder money this winter as sure as you live.

Feed the horse well, not deep, but good, clean material. A horse appreciates a tidy bed.

Remember now that the corn crop is not so large as it was last year, and it will be burned up with a steady diet.

When a cow begins to cough and run at the nose, the condition is not necessarily dangerous. She has a cold, and a few days' rest will cure her.

Never require a horse to drink or eat from a filthy pail, trough or manger. It is a very fastidious animal.

Scratchers indicate a wrong condition of the blood as well as some other things. All such diseases do. Attend to the blood while making local applications.

The London Chronicle's Berlin correspondent says that Germany is not inclined to relax the prohibition of American pork, on condition that the United States agrees to a concession in regard to German imports.

SEE OUR LINE OF

FALL and WINTER



BE ON YOUR P's and Q's OVERCOATS!

When you make up your mind to purchase your Fall and Winter Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc., and get only the best your amount of money will buy. To get the best for the least money, there is only one place for you to go, and that is to the old and reliable house of COVINGTON & MITCHELL—the largest Retail Clothiers in Central Kentucky. They keep in stock everything that is new and stylish, and you cannot ask for anything in the way of gentlemen's or boys' wearing apparel but what they have it in stock. The fall has been a little backward it is true, but it will be a long time before we have sweet April showers, and we advise one and all to prepare for the long cold winter that every one—the goose-bone included—predicts. We do not advertise to sell Clothing at less than cost, nor do we advertise to sell goods cheaper than our competitors can buy them, but we do advertise to sell them as low as any one, quality considered. You want first-class, well-made Clothing, and we want your trade, so give us a call, inspect our magnificent stock, learn our prices, and we are confident that you will not go away without being convinced that we advertise the truth. Talk is cheap, but low prices and honest, square treatment wins every time. Don't forget that we have the largest and best-selected stock ever in Richmond.

CLOTHING! COVINGTON & MITCHELL, Before You Buy.

CLOTHIERS and Furnishers, Southside Main Street, near Hotel Glyndon.

COVINGTON & MITCHELL.

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1891.

Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

The important series of papers on South America, by THEODORE CHILDS, will be issued in HARPER'S MAGAZINE during the greater part of the year 1891. The series on Southern California, by CHAS. E. WARNER, will also be continuing. Among other noteworthy attractions will be a novel by CHARLES EGBERT DODD; a collection of original drawings by W. M. THACKERAY, now published; and a novel by GEORGE DU MAURIER; illustrated by WILLIAM DEAN HOWE; and a series of papers on London ALTER BESANT.

The number and variety of illustrations and other articles on subjects of interest, as well as in the unrivalled character of its short stories, poems, etc., HARPER'S MAGAZINE will continue to maintain that standard of excellence for which it has been so long distinguished.

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And Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the years from 1850, to June, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on payment of \$3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, post-paying, 50 cents each—by mail.

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Postmittances should be made by Post-Money Order or Draft, to avoid expense of loss.

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HEATH'S
REAL ESTATE

All Kinds of Coal
Nut, Lump and Anthracite,
DELIVERED
To All Parts of the City.

ORDERS
at White's Drug Store, Chemnitz & S. Grocery, or Powers & Hagan's Store will receive prompt attention.

M. C. HEATH.

FREE FOLK'S RAILWAY.
Available Daily Except Sunday.

SCHEDULE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND LOUISVILLE.

WEST BOUND.	No. 101.	No. 102.
Richmond	6:50 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Lexington	8:00 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Verdesville	9:15 a.m.	9:40 p.m.
London	10:30 a.m.	10:50 p.m.
EAST BOUND.	No. 99.	No. 79.
Richmond	7:00 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
Verdesville	8:15 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
London	9:30 p.m.	9:50 a.m.
Nicholasville	10:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.

On 25 and 29 (Sundays included) carry 100 lbs. of freight for next clothing season, thus avoiding any change of rates.

Property for Sale.

Have a few lots on Fifth Street, for sale. These lots are beautifully located, on high and gently rolling ground, and are considered by everyone as being the best located of any in the city for residences. Persons who wish to build nice houses do well to examine these lots. I only have a few more left on the market. I have a plot of the ground round Poyntz's office.

T. S. BRONSTON.

DISMISSION NOTICES.

I, the firm of Collins & Deatherage, Unakers and dealers in Furniture, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Deatherage retiring. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle. All persons may be made to either party, Deatherage remaining till January 1891, for the purpose of collecting.

J. S. COLLINS.
N. B. DEATHERAGE.

I, the Richmond Piano Company, commanded of P. Thornton, J. S. Collins, and N. B. Deatherage is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Deatherage retiring.

P. THORNTON,
J. S. COLLINS,
N. B. DEATHERAGE.

REMOVAL.
I HAVE MOVED MY
Blacksmith Shop
to my new building on Third Street, where I have every facility for doing the work more rapidly than ever before. I will be pleased to see all my old patrons and many new ones.

Remember, I have moved to Third Street, bet. Irvine and North Streets.

S. L. MIDKIFF.

AVAILABLE FOR EVERYBODY.

The Madison County Bible Society has the drug store of Stockton & Brooks in Richmond, a large number of Bibles and tracts, and is desirous of selling them at prices to give them away to all who are able to buy. Ministers throughout the county first-class work. New and giant furniture, clean throughout, sharp razors.

W. L. CRUTCHER, President,
9-48. **Mad. Nat. Bank.**

Frankie Cleveland Barber Shop!
106 EAST MAIN STREET.

We have opened a first-class shop, and desire to have the patronage of gentlemen, ladies and children. We guarantee first-class work. New and giant furniture, clean throughout, sharp razors.

M. C. MOORE,
J. CARMICHAEL.

THOMAS B. AYRES,
Real Estate & Collecting Agency.

PAID RETURNED TO RICHMOND, VA.
I have received your letter and am glad to hear you are going to the buying and selling Real Estate and the Collection of Accounts. I will thank you for your patronage.

22-

MEMORIES.
There are strains of sweet music from memory's strings.
Subdued in the hush of the lengthening years.
They are voices of loved ones now hushed from the earth.
Died out in the hush of the gathering years.
There are perfumes so rare they get linger around us.
And great to again in a desolate hour.
We think of the time of affection that bound us.
At the breath of the rose or the jasmine flower.
There are voices we hear where the pine trees are sighing.
That whisper the song of a day that has fled.
And up from our hearts come the echoes of raptures.
From memories once that we fancied were dead.
We scent the wild flowers and we hear the bees humming.
And see the loved faces of youth from afar.
The only a wanderer idly strolling.
Scenting the fragrance of the flowers.
And we dream of the past and we learn to be present.
And we dream of the life in the future to be.
As we sit in the calm of the evening, pleasant.
And hear the wild breakers sweep in from the sea.
Their lives linked with ours, as the moments are fleeting.
Like those that grow 'mid the desert's bloom.
Performing the duties of our innermost being.
And finding its fragrance 'round us.
—George B. Hyslop, in Philadelphia Call.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

How Two Ladies' Visit to New York Terminated.

HE one particular clause in his sister Kate's letter puzzled John Warner as he read it. It ran as follows, brief and to the point, and coming from a spinster who had, prematurely, achieved all sentimentalism, and who was, in fact, a very old maid.

"Really, John, a man of your position and wealth should surely marry."
John read it again and again; the more he read it, the more queer it appeared to him. True, he had reached a position in business that was most satisfactory; wealth he possessed beyond a doubt; he was healthy, belonged to a fashionable club, was a regular "first-nighter," and enjoyed an occasional toddy with a few chosen friends.

But, marry?
"Hush, all confounded hush! Kate's leaving sentiment in her old age, steadily, Kate's only thirty, and quite a superb-looking woman at that. She's a brunette, I believe, and they weather advancing age best, 'tis said. I am sure. Nonsense! It's all rubbish! I have all things pertaining to women—all but John's old maid. I wish Kate would marry. O, I'd like to have a lot of little nephews and nieces climbing all over me and fishing through my pockets for pennies. But Kate's too old, or at least I suppose she thinks so. Humph! My dear, five years older than she, I marry! Nonsense. Can't think of such a step at any time of life."

John was unconsciously thinking aloud, and his confidential clerk had rapped three times before he heard him. Pushing the letter underneath a newspaper he said: "Come in."

"The party up in Albany sends a letter inquiring about that last lot of old. It seems—"

"Sit down, Jackson, sit down and listen to me for a moment," broke in John.

John was puzzled. Business before all other things had always been John's motto. Now it seems it is all something else.

"I'm called a good business man, eh, Jackson?"

"I'm glad to say so, Mr. Warner," replied Jackson.

"Never stopped the whirl of business for sentiment, eh, Jackson?"

"I should hope not."

"Quite correct, Jackson, quite correct. Did you ever meet my sister Kate?"

"It is a pleasure I have never had."

"Humph! Kate's a business woman; I'm glad to say so, Mr. Warner," replied Jackson.

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"Hush! Jackson, when a man begins to call a woman a regatta creature he shows evident signs of mania. They're all alike, Jackson, every one of them. They all want to trap, trap, trap. And what? Men, nothing but men. Go home, Jackson, and sleep it off. You poor old fellow. You envy me my visitors? I look upon it as something fearful to have a woman fussing about."

"But this woman—"

"I tell you, Jackson, they're all alike. Well, I'm going home. Suppose I'll be in tomorrow. Kate's letter's all right. I'll tell you, Jackson, I'll never do, never, sir. Never let a rattle-brained woman break into one's business affairs is my motto. Here's your car. Go down while I go up. Good night."

Fifteen minutes later John Warner was warmly greeted by a beautiful woman—his sister Kate.

"Kate, for heaven's sake don't choke me to death. I'm glad to see you, and—"

Then he stopped as his eyes fell upon the other occupant of the room. She was petite, a blonde, and had dimpling cheeks, lovely eyes, and a shy, reticent air that was innocent and simplicity itself.

Sometimes love takes years to spring into existence, but John Warner, the plain man of business, was enamored in

ten minutes. He put her hat and coat on that hat-rack. The racket he heard was caused by that infernal—Jerusalem, how that arm burst! How long does it take to heal a broken arm?

"I don't know. Go on with the story."

"After dinner two of the boarders—Guggenheimer and Flynn—went to get their coats and hats. There is a bad hook between those chumps, all on account of both of them being sweet on my daughter Maria."

"As last I will hear the story," I murmured.

"Well, when Guggenheimer reached out for his hat, that fateful hat-rack slid four inches to the floor. He replaced them all but Flynn's. He simultaneously the lower row of pegs shed all the coats that were hanging there."

"Pick that hat up, damn it," said Flynn, pointing to his hat on the floor.

"Who picks it up?" said Guggenheimer. "You'd better call the servant to pick it up. Guggenheimer was about to walk away, when Flynn hit him on the head with a cane. He then took it to tell it, fourteen upper cuts and twenty-two lower blows were delivered, and, as I rushed in to separate them, every blow landed on me."

"Good gracious!"

"As the hall was dark, and it was just my luck to have them mistake me for each other, and I had tripped over the fallen overcoats, they were making short work of me, when the servant entered with a policeman."

"Too bad."

"Just shift that splint a little, and don't sit on the end of the bed. My ankle is out of joint. Flynn stepped on it when I was down. As soon as I got my arm out of a sling, I am going to chop that measly, dog-eared hat-rack to splinters, and, if I ever get any more boarders, I am going to have a hook similar to the one used in butcher shops, with the boarder's name above. I am thinking seriously of having a gas-jet over each hook, which will be kept burning constantly. Going?"

"Yes."

"Before you go, just hand me the bottle of medicine. Thanks."

When I reached the hall I found my hat and coat on the floor, where they had been deposited by that infernal hat-rack—Lewis M. Sweet, in Texas Sittings.

"How He Got It."

A—How did you get that black eye? B—Got that from standing up."

"Yes. I stood up to a fellow at the gymnasium for a couple of rounds last night. Oh, he was a good 'un."—Texas Sittings.

Too Many Entertainments.

Little Daughter—Saw mamma, won't you take me to Cousin Jane's funeral? Mamma—No, pet; you went to the mainline yesterday, and a party last night. You mustn't have too many entertainments at a time.—N. Y. Mercury.

Johnny's Reasoning.

Johnny—Papa, do the good deed today. Papa—Yes, my son. Johnny (after a pause)—Well, according to that, what a bad man poor old grandpa must be. He's so old.—N. Y. Sun.

The Size of the Figures.

"I love to sit before a blazing fire and watch the figures in the flame." "Well," said Isaac, "O'er blarney oblation depends largely on their insurance."—N. Y. Sun.

A BRIGHT DETECTIVE.

Inspector of Police—Why didn't you report at eleven o'clock, as I told you to? It is after twelve now. Detective—Confound it, sir, one of those pickpockets was shadowing has stolen my watch.—Puck.

On an Outing.

Spectacle Schoolman (to farmer)—Do you think that bull over there will run after me? Farmer—Well, if he does, miss, just let him get a good look at you; he'll be satisfied to go away then. Munsey's Weekly.

WHAT HE WAS IN FOR.

Prison Missionary—My poor fellow, what are you in here for? Prisoner—Because I got no 'nuff political influence to get me out.—Lida.

ROAD-MAKING.

Some Practical Hints on a Very Important Subject.

The following extracts from The Engineering and Building Record's prize essay on road-making by S. C. Thompson, New York, contain many valuable facts:

A man can walk up a slope of 100 in 120, and a horse or mule can ascend an incline of 100 in 175, and it has been proved by experiment that a horse pulling his maximum load will draw a cart up a hill 50 ft. as much if the slope is made 1 in 10, and this gradually lessens until with a slope of 1 in 10 he can draw but one-fourth as much as his level load. The maximum grade established by the French Government board of engineers is 1 in 30. The Holyhead road in Wales uses 1 in 30 as a maximum, except in two cases. The road over the Simplon Pass averages 1 in 20 on the Italian side, and 1 in 17 on the Swiss side. Several turnpike roads are limited by law to 1 in 11. In laying out a road, with regard to grades, have a continuous inclination in one direction and do not allow any counter grades, for, in ascending, each foot descended on a counter grade must be just so much more rise to overcome.

Where the roadway is too wide it usually is the case that the road is kept in repair, while if it is narrowed the whole could be kept in first-class condition at less expense, and a well-kept road of even twenty feet width is far preferable to a road half as wide and of double the width. In laying out it may be advisable to take a strip considerably wider than the intended road bed, so as to provide for possible contingencies in the future when the land becomes more valuable. Lay out sufficiently wide, but build only so much as can be kept in thorough repair.

The essential requirements of a good road-bed are that it be made of material yielding—smooth on the surface, and impervious to water—and without these requirements there can be but little success.

For surface draining, ditches should be provided along each side of the road having sufficient fall to promptly carry away any water that reaches the surface. Where it becomes necessary to carry the water across the roadway, culverts should be used. All drains should have a continuous fall throughout their entire length, and the size will depend upon the inclination and the amount of water to be carried off.

Where the country where gravel is easily obtained a very satisfactory road can be made by making the surface for gravel and less deep than the road bed. The foundation should be so as to allow for prompt drainage, and shape as the finished road is intended to be; make the surface of the road planer and not curved, and then roll thoroughly to get a solid foundation. Put on a layer of gravel from six inches to eight inches in thickness, and roll it down with a roller until very compact and firm. Next spread another layer from four to six inches thick, and roll it down with a roller until the desired hardness and smoothness are obtained. If the gravel has a binding material in it, a sufficient amount may be incorporated in the layer to cause it to take a good bond.

Where it is possible to get blue gravel or hard pan and clean black gravel, the two can be so used, as to give in a proportion almost like concrete in hardness. When the two are used together a two-horse grooved roller for the first layer will be found very effective. The second layer should be quite wet while rolling. The surface can then be finished with a steam roller, which will give a smooth, sufficiently loaded to give the requisite weight.

In completing the surface of a gravel or other road, where rollers are not available, a heavy roller can be used as much as 100 lbs. per inch on the tire of the heaviest vehicle likely to pass over it. For ordinary roads a smaller roller will do.

To Measure the Volume of Water.

The strict meaning of an inch of water is a statutory inch, that is a volume of water one inch deep over a square of one inch square.

For irrigation it appears to be the volume of water which will flow through a square opening through the season and is considered in Colorado sufficient to irrigate one acre, but is inaccurate. A foot of water at a point where the flow during the irrigating season through an orifice one foot square.

This will run at a rate of fifty gallons a second.

An inch of water is employed in the measurement of the flow of water in a stream by the weir method. Place a board at right angles across the stream with a rectangular orifice cut in the top of it. The water will flow over the orifice and the quantity of water in the stream is computed by passing through this opening.

The two factors upon which the estimate is made are the height of the water passing over the gauge.—Farm and Home.

CACTUS PECULIARITIES.

It Does as a Plant Just What the Camel Does as an Animal.

The cactuses are very peculiar plants to the casual observer, as they are bizarre and grotesque in their appearance. They have spines and no leaves, and are shrunk from no sacrifice in accommodation.

In the first place they have no true leaves. What looks like leaves in certain jointed cactuses are really flattened and extended stems. In the case of first branching a hard saying the analogy of the common stoneworts, where stem and leaf are hardly distinguishable, will help to make it clear.

In other words, too, the stoneworts (or sedums as the gardeners call them) throw much light upon the nature of the cactus.

All these rock-haunted or desert plants naturally get very little water except at long intervals after occasional showers. Hence only those that can survive which form themselves, as it were, into living reservoirs to retain all the water that comes to them.

The rain falls in the arid haunts the roots and rootlets eagerly drink it up in a greedy hurry and store it away in the soft and spongy cellular tissue of which the main part of the plant is wholly formed. For this purpose, both in stoneworts and cactuses, the stems have a very thick and elastic skin, and are also green and leaf-like they resemble true leaves. But they are covered except at long intervals after occasional showers. Hence only those that can survive which form themselves, as it were, into living reservoirs to retain all the water that comes to them.

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CHEAP HURDLES.

They Are Easily Made and Suitable for Either Sheep or Poultry.

The illustrations represent a very cheap and convenient form of portable hurdle for sheep and also one for poultry. The first, shown in Fig. 1, is made of inch boards sixteen feet long and three or four inches wide, nailed at each end to strips of inch boards four feet wide and four feet long. Diagonal

braces of the same material are nailed on each panel, as shown in the engraving. When the hurdles have been driven into the ground where the hurdle is to stand, the panels are carried and fastened to strips of inch boards four feet wide and four feet long. The panels are light and effective. In

case the ground is so hard as to render it difficult to drive the hurdles, the engraving shows how they may be facilitated by the use of a crow-bar. Fig. 2 shows a form of movable fence for poultry. It is made of laths nailed to strips of inch boards four feet long. It is wired to the stakes like the other.

FEEDING CALVES.

A Canadian Farmer Who Successfully Uses Skim-Milk.

A very successful method in Canada uses the following method in raising calves on skim-milk.

"The calves are fed by hand all the new milk they will drink three times a day until about a week old. Then skim-milk is added, only a little at first, but the quantity of skim-milk is so increased that of the new milk so reduced that in two weeks from the commencement of this change, when the calf is fed only once a day, the skim-milk is fed only when it is sweet, as when sour it produces scours and injures digestion in other ways. The skim-milk is fed at the rate of one quart to the calf, and the new milk is taken from the cow. In heating it a portion of the milk is put on the stove in a pan or pail, and heated gradually until it is found to be in a proper condition. The portions respectively set apart for each calf. The calves get the milk three times a day, for a month, from the beginning of the change to skim-milk, but a less quantity is given at noon, and if fed regularly they will take it without injury to them."

When the change is being made from new milk to skim-milk, the seed is fed at the rate of one quart to the calf, and the new milk is taken from the cow. In heating it a portion of the milk is put on the stove in a pan or pail, and heated gradually until it is found to be in a proper condition. The portions respectively set apart for each calf. The calves get the milk three times a day, for a month, from the beginning of the change to skim-milk, but a less quantity is given at noon, and if fed regularly they will take it without injury to them."

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MEMORIES.

There are strains of sweet music from memory's strings.
Sounded in the hush of the long evening years.
They are voices of loved ones now hushed from their spheres.
Died out in the rush of the gathering years.
There are perfumes so rare they get linger around us.
And greet us again in a delicate hour;
We think of the time of affection that bound us
At the heart of the rose or the jasmine flower.

There are voices we hear where the pine trees are sighing.
That whisper the song of a day that has fled,
And up from our hearts come the echoes resounding
From memories once that we fancied were dead.

We seek the wild flowers and we hear the bees humming.
And see the loved faces of youth from afar—
'Tis only a wanderer lonely strimming
Some air of childhood upon his guitar.

And we think of the past and we learn of the present.
And we dream of the life in the future to be,
As we sit in the calm of the evening, pleasant,
And hear the wild birds sweep in from the sea.

Their lives linked with ours, as the moments are fleeting
Like blossoms that grow 'mid the desert bloom
Perfuming the depths of our inmost being
And flinging its fragrance round even the tomb.

—George B. Hyson, in Philadelphia Call.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

How Two Ladies' Visit to New York Terminated.

HB one particular clause in his sister Kate's letter puzzled John. It was a clause which he had never seen before. It was a clause which he had never seen before. It was a clause which he had never seen before.

John read it again and again; the more he read it, the more queer it appeared to him. True, he had reached a position in business that was most satisfactory; wealth he possessed beyond a doubt; he was healthy, belonged to a fashionable club, was a regular "first-nighter" and enjoyed an occasional dally with a few chosen friends.

But, marry! "Josh, all confounded! Kate's leaving settlement in her old age, steadily, Kate's only thirty, and quite a super-lucky woman at that. She's a brunette, I believe, and they weather advancing age best," it said by "marry! monseigneur! it's all rubbish! I have all things pertaining to women—all but jolly old Kate. She's a clever woman. I wonder why she isn't on a social tour, bright fellow? I'm tired of clubs and such; I wish Kate would marry. O, I'd like to have a lot of little nephews and nieces climbing all over me and fishing through my pockets for pennies. But Kate's too old, or at least I suppose she thinks so. Humph! I'm old, too. Five years older than she. I marry! None. Can't think of such a step at my time of life."

John was unconsciously thinking aloud, and his confidential clerk had rapped three times before he heard him. Pushing the letter underneath a newspaper he said: "Come in."

"The party up in Albany sends a letter inquiring about that last lot of hose. It seems—"

"Sit down, Jackson; sit down and listen to me for a moment," broke in John.

Jackson was puzzled. Business before all other things had always been John's motto. Now it seems it is all something else.

"I'm called a good business man, eh, Jackson?"

"I'm glad to say so, Mr. Warner," replied Jackson.

"Never stopped the whirl of business for sentiment, eh, Jackson?"

"Quite correct, Jackson, quite correct. Did you ever meet my sister Kate?"

"It is a pleasure to have her here. I have met her in Albany, and she is a business woman."

"I'm glad to say so, Mr. Warner," replied Jackson.

"I'm not a lady's man," said John.

"It is purely a matter of business; just that and nothing more, Jackson. Go and do it the same as you would to see about a consignment of all-wool hose. Perhaps you'd better drop a line to the Albany party to the effect that his order for British half-hose will be shipped by the first freight in the morning."

Warner turned his revolving chair to the desk, and Jackson left, not to enter again.

"Josh! Jackson, when a man begins to call a woman a regal creature he shows evident signs of mania. They're all alike, Jackson, every one of them. They all want to trap, trap, trap. And what? Men, nothing but men. Go home, Jackson, and sleep it off. You poor old fossil you. You envy me my visitors? I look upon it as something fearful to have a woman fussing about."

"But this woman—"

"I tell you, Jackson, they're all alike. Well, I'm coming home. Suppose I'll be in tomorrow until Kate goes back. Going, too? I tell you, Jackson, I'll never do, never, sir. Never let a rattle-brained woman break into one's business affairs is my motto. Here's your card. You go down while I go up. Good night."

Fifteen minutes later John Warner was warmly greeted by a beautiful woman—his sister Kate.

"Kate, for heaven's sake don't choke me to death. I'm glad to see you, and then he stopped as his eyes fell upon the other occupant of the room. She was petite, a blonde, and had dimpling cheeks, lovely eyes, and a shy, retiring smile that was innocent and simplicity itself.

Sometimes love takes years to spring into existence, but John Warner, the plain man of business, was smitten in her that would put her hats and coats on that hat-rack. The racket he heard was caused by that infernal—Jesse!

"Oh, I don't know. Go on with the story."

"After dinner two of the boarders—Guggenheimer and Flynn—went to get their coats and hats. Now, there is bad blood between them, and as I had just counted of both of them being sweet on my daughter Maria."

"At last I will hear the story," I murmured.

"Well, when Guggenheimer reached out for his hat, that fateful hat-rack fell four feet to the floor. He released them all but Flynn's, and simultaneously the lower row of pegs shed all the coats that were hanging there."

"Pick that hat up, don't you see," said Flynn, pointing to his hat on the floor.

"What pecks it up?" said Guggenheimer; "you'll get the servant to pick it up." Guggenheimer was about to walk away, when Flynn hit him a twist in the jaw. In less time than it takes to tell it, fourteen upper cuts and twenty-two body blows were delivered, and, as I rushed in to separate them, a heavy blow landed on me.

"Good gracious!"

"As the hall was dark, and it was just my luck to have them mistake me for each other, and as I had tried to get over the fallen overcoats, they were making short work of me, when the servant entered with a policeman."

"Too bad."

"Just shift that splint a little, and don't sit on the end of the bed. My ankle is out of joint; Flynn stepped on it when he was angry. As soon as I get my arm out of a sling, I am going to chop that measly, dog-gasted hat-rack into splinters, and if I ever get any more hat-racks, I am going to have them similar to the ones used in butcher stalls, with the boarder's name above."

"I am thinking seriously of having a gas-trap each room, which will be kept burning constantly. Going?"

"Yes."

"Before you go, just hand me the bottle of medicine. Thanks."

"When I reached the hall I found my hat and coat on the floor, where they had been deposited by that infernal hat-rack—Lewis M. Sweet, in Texas Sittings."

"How He Got It."

A—How did you get that black eye?
B—Got that from standing up.
"Standing up?"

"I stood up to a fellow at the gymnasium for a couple of rounds last night. Oh, he was a good 'un."—Texas Sittings.

Too Many Entertainments.

Little Daughter—Say, mamma, won't you take me to Cousin Jack's funeral? Mamma—No, pettie; you went to the matinee yesterday and a party last night. You mustn't have too many entertainments at a time. —N. Y. Mercury.

Johnny—Papa, do the good die young?
Papa—Yes, my son.

Johnny (after a pause)—Well, according to the papers, a bad man, poor old grandpa must be. He's so old. —N. Y. Sun.

The Size of the Figures.

"I love to sit before a blazing fire and read the figures in the paper."

"Well," said Isaac, "Dier bleasore oblot depends largely on their insurance." —N. Y. Sun.

A BRIGHT DETECTIVE.

Inspector of Police—Why didn't you report the robbery, as I told you to do?
Detective—Confound it, sir, one of those pickpockets was shadowing has stolen my watch—Puck.

On an Outing.

Spectacular Schoolman (to farmer)—Do you think that bull over there will run after me?
Farmer—Well, if he does, miss, just let him get a good look at you—then he'll be satisfied to go away then—Lunsey's Weekly.

WHAT HE WAS IN FOR.

Prison Missionary—My poor fellow, what are you in here for?
Scribbler—He's in the editorial force. Scribbler—That's funny.

Scribbler—Why?

Scribbler—Because your paper has no editorial force. —Lawrence American.

How Mr. Bumpers Got Into Trouble.

William Bumpers—Maw, was you ever in a hot place?
Mrs. Bumpers (bridling)—The ideal certainly not.

W. Bumpers—Then why did you dress like a hot place?
Mrs. Bumpers (amazed)—I never did! What's got into the boy?

W. Bumpers—Well, paw's got a photograph of a hot place, and when I caught him looking at it he said it was your picture.

Mrs. Bumpers (with deadly calm)—Oh, yes, but we are not going to start a sausage factory, replied the agent—Texas Sittings.

A Sufficient Reason.

Some Practical Hints on a Very Important Subject.

The following hints on the Engineering and Building Record's prize essay on road-making (by S. C. Thompson, New York), contain many valuable facts that should be read by every man who walks up a slope of 100 in 120, and a horse or mule can ascend an incline of 100 in 175, and it has been found by experience that a horse pulling his maximum load on a level can pull four-fifths as much if the slope made 1 in 50, and this gradually lessens until with a slope of 1 in 10 he can draw but one-fourth as much as his level load. The maximum grade established by the Postal Government board of engineers is 1 in 20. The Holyhead road in Wales uses a 1 in 20 as a maximum, except in two cases. The road over the Simpson Pass averages 1:25 on Italian side, and 1 to 17 on Swiss side, with one case of 1 to 13, and in this State several turnpike roads are limited by law to one of 1 to 13, and with regard to grades, there is a continuous inclination in one direction, and do not allow any counter grades, for, in ascending a hill, the road is made on a counter grade means just so much more time to overcome.

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